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09/524,587	03/13/2000	Seiji Manabe	MAT-7927US	6215

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, CHANH DUY

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2675

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/524,587

Applicant(s)

MANABE ET AL.

Examiner

Chanh Nguyen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 23-36, 40-44, 57 and 58 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 25, 33, 40-42 and 44 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 23-24, 26-32, 34-36, 43, 57-58 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on January 5, 2005 has been entered and considered by examiner.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 23-24, 26-27, 30-32, 34-36, 43 and 57-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lindblad (U.S. Patent No. 5,404,277).

As to claim 23, Lindblad discloses a surface lighting device comprising a light guide member (10) including a light-inlet plane (surface 16), an inclined light reflecting plane (surface 17) over the light inlet plane (surface 16), a light guide section (light pipe 10), a light emitting plane (surface 24) and side planes (22 and 23) extending from opposite sides of the light reflecting plane (17) (i.e. planes 22, 23 extending from the opposite sides of plane 17 via planes 16 and 18-19) The claimed "side planes extending from opposite sides of the light reflecting plane" is so broad that it reads on the side plane (22) extending from the left side of the reflecting plane (17) via plane 20 and 16 as well as the side plane (23) extending from the right side of the reflecting light

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(17) via planes (18, 19, 21). The claim does not require "extending directly from opposite sides of the light reflecting plane".

Lindblad teaches a light source (12) disposed on a corner of the light guide member (10), wherein an angle formed by the two planes (surfaces 22 and 23) of the light guide member (10), where the light-inlet plane (16) exists between the two planes (22 and 23), is an acute angle . It is noted that the angle formed by two planes (22 and 23) slant toward each other, thus it forms an acute angle at a point above surface (24) (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the same way as Figure 2 (Fig.3 is upside down of Fig.2), the side planes (22-23) meet at one point below the surface (24) created an acute angle.

As to claim 32, this claim differs from claim 23 only in that the limitation "a liquid crystal display element" is additionally recited. Lindblad clearly teaches a liquid crystal display element (25).

As to claims 36 and 43, these claim differs from claim 32 in that the limitation "portable" is additionally recited in the preamble. Lindblad clearly teaches a portable terminal which is described in the reference of Blackington as cited on column 1, lines 20-25.

As to claims 24 and 26, Lindblad clearly teaches at least one of the two plane (16, 22) approaching a emitting face a greater distance from the light source (12) as broad claim.

As to claim 27, the limitation " the light-inlet includes an end face slant with respect to the light emitting section and an incident plane" broadly reads on the surface

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(22) of Lindblad which is slant with respect to the light emitting section (24) and an incident plane (16).

As to claim 30, Lindband clearly teaches the light source (12) being a single piece of light emitting diode.

As to claims 31 and 35, Lindband teaches that "one or more dies (12) can be mounted on board 11 beneath surface 16" (see column 2, lines 58-59). This read on claimed a plurality of light emitting diodes.

As to claim 34, the claimed "two sides adjacent to said light source are longer than other sides respectively" so broad that it reads sides (24 and 17-18) are longer than sides (22 and 23) as taught by Lindband.

As to claim 57, Lindblad teaches two sides (e.g., 22 and 28) of the light guiding section (light pipe (10) being along two sides of the light emitting plane (i.e. front and back sides of plane 24).

As to claim 58, Lindblad teaches two sides (22 and 28) of the light guiding section (10) form a V shape.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

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the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 28-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindband in view of Koike et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,528,709).

As to claim 28, note the discussion of Lindband above, Lindband does not mention a curved face widening in sector shape near the light source. Koike (Figure 5B) teaches a curved face widening in sector shape near the light source (3). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to have used a curved face widening in sector shape near the light source (3) as taught by Koike to the light inlet of Lindblad so that it can be used when the LED is weak in directivity of radiation light (see column 8, lines 15-18 of Koike).

As to claim 29, Koike clearly teaches a light emitting diode (3) having concave face.

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed January 5, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that 'the office action equate surface 17 or Lindblad as being Applicant's light reflecting plane. Using this analog, however, Lindblad lacks

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Applicant's feature of side planes which extend from the reflecting plane and which form an acute angle". Examiner would like to present his point of view that the claimed feature "side planes which extend from the reflecting plane and which form an acute angle" is still broad enough to read on the side plane (22) extending from the left side of the reflecting plane (17) via plane 20 and 16 as well as the side plane (23) extending from the right side of the reflecting light (17) via planes (18, 19, 21). The claim does not require "extending directly from opposite sides of the light reflecting plane". Also, it is noted that the angle formed by two planes (22 and 23) slant toward each other, thus it forms an acute angle at a point above surface (24) (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the same way as Figure 2 (Fig.3 is upside down of Fig.2), the side planes (22-23) meet at one point below the surface (24) created an acute angle.

### ***Conclusion***

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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***Inquiries***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7772. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

*CN*

C. Nguyen  
October 31, 2005

*Chanh Nguyen*  
Chanh Nguyen  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2675